

The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Nickel Bis(dithiocarbamate)

BY GIOVANNA FAVA GASPARRI, MARIO NARDELLI AND ANGIOLA VILLA
Istituto di Strutturistica Chimica della Università degli Studi, Parma, Italy

(Received 30 December 1966)

The crystal structure of nickel bis(dithiocarbamate), $\text{Ni}(\text{S}_2\text{CNH}_2)_2$, has been determined and refined using three-dimensional Fourier methods (final $R=11.2\%$). The monoclinic ($P2_1/c$) unit cell of dimensions $a=8.96(2)$, $b=9.825(5)$, $c=11.28(2)$ Å, $\beta=129^\circ 16'(7')$, contains four molecules in which the nickel atom coordinates to four sulphur atoms (mean Ni-S distance, 2.21_5 Å) in a nearly centrosymmetrical planar arrangement. Significant deviations from planarity in the coordination plane are observed which can be explained by packing and hydrogen bonding interactions concerning sulphur atoms and NH_2 groups.

Introduction

In attempting to prepare metal complexes of thiouram derivatives, some metal dithiocarbamates were obtained: these were considered interesting for an X-ray analysis, as no structural determination has yet been carried out on unsubstituted dithiocarbamates. Previous work has been restricted to the metal complexes of *N*-alkyldithiocarbamates (Peyronel, 1941; Alderman, Owston & Rowe, 1962; Bonamico, Dessy, Mariani, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965; Bonamico, Dessy, Mugnoli, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965; Bonamico, Mazzone, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965; Colapietro, Domenicano, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1966; Klug, 1966; Peyronel & Pignedoli, 1966; Shugam & Agre, 1966; Zvonkova, Poveteva, Vozzhennikov, Glushkova, Yakovenko & Chvatkina, 1966). X-ray studies on unsubstituted dithiocarbamates are useful for studying the influences of the substituents on the geometry of coordination, on the nature of the bonds, on packing and other structural features, and for comparing all these features with the corresponding substituted derivatives.

In the present paper the results of a three-dimensional X-ray analysis of nickel bis(dithiocarbamate), $\text{Ni}(\text{S}_2\text{CNH}_2)_2$, are reported.

Experimental

Nickel bis(dithiocarbamate) was prepared by mixing nickel(II) chloride and ammonium dithiocarbamate in aqueous solution, and crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were grown from ethanol as short green-black monoclinic prisms. Cell constants, determined from rotation and Weissenberg photographs and refined by a least-squares procedure on powder diffractometer data (Cu $K\alpha$, $\lambda=1.5418$ Å), are as follows:

$\text{Ni}(\text{S}_2\text{CNH}_2)_2$. $M=243.0$
 $a=8.962 \pm 0.018$, $b=9.825 \pm 0.005$, $c=11.280 \pm 0.019$ Å,
 $\beta=129^\circ 16' \pm 7'$, $V=769.0$ Å³, $Z=4$, $D_x=2.098$, $D_m=$
 2.09 g.cm⁻³ (floatation). $\mu=128.2$ cm⁻¹ (Cu $K\alpha$).
 $F(000)=480$.

Space group: $P2_1/c$ from systematic absences.

Three-dimensional intensity data were determined photometrically on integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs (multiple film technique; Cu $K\alpha$) taken up to the ninth and tenth layers along [100] and [010] respectively. Of the 1755 possible independent reflexions within the limiting sphere, 1292 were strong enough to be observed. The shape of the spots of non-equatorial layers was taken into account following Phillips (1956), and to correct for absorption the samples were considered as cylindrical ($\bar{r}=0.04$ cm) and spherical ($\bar{r}=0.03$ cm) for reflexions taken around [100] and [010] respectively. After correction for Lorentz and polarization factors, the intensities were placed on the same relative scale following Rollett & Sparks (1960); the absolute scale was then established for all the three-dimensional data, by Wilson's method.

Structure analysis and refinement

The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method, starting from Patterson coordinates for Ni, and refined by several cycles of Booth's differential synthesis with the anisotropic thermal parameters which were determined using the second derivatives of the electron-density from differential synthesis (Nardelli & Fava, 1960). The final residual error indices (R for observed reflexions only, R' assuming $F_o = \frac{1}{2}F_{\min}$ when $F_c \geq F_{\min}$ for unobserved reflexions, multiplicities not considered) were $R=11.2\%$, $R'=12.4\%$. The introduction of hydrogen atoms in positions calculated (Table 1) to make N-H=1.03 Å with trigonal hybridization for nitrogen atoms, did not change the final R indices significantly.

In Table 2 the final coordinates with e.s.d.'s (Cruickshank, 1949, 1956; the calculations were performed with computer programs taking into account the atomic anisotropy), the final anisotropic thermal parameters and the ratios $r(x)=\sigma(x)/\epsilon(x)$ between e.s.d.'s

Table 1. Calculated hydrogen coordinates

	x/a	y/b	z/c
H(1)	-0.273	0.259	-0.454
H(2)	-0.356	0.191	-0.358
H(3)	0.716	0.532	0.544
H(4)	0.790	0.604	0.443

and coordinate shifts, are given. The observed and calculated values of the electron density and the second derivatives at the atomic peaks with the e.s.d.'s are compared in Table 3. The F_c values listed in Table 4 are calculated with the final parameters of Table 2 and include the contributions of hydrogen atoms, the scattering factors used being those of Thomas & Umeda (1957) for Ni^{2+} , of Dawson (1960) for S, and of Berg-huis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) for N and C. The standard deviations quoted in the next section are calculated from the formulae of Ahmed & Cruickshank (1953) for bond lengths and of Darlow (1960) for angles, the effects of errors in cell parameters being accounted for following Darlow & Cochran (1961).

The calculations were performed with the computer programs of Nardelli, Musatti, Domiano & Andreotti (1964, 1965).

Discussion

The coordination around each nickel atom is nearly planar and concerns four sulphur atoms of two CS_2 groups as shown in Fig. 1. From the bond distances

and angles quoted in Table 5 it appears that the Ni-S distances for the four sulphur atoms are not significantly different, but are significantly shorter than the sum of Pauling's covalent radii (2.25 Å) and lie just in the middle of the range of values (2.1–2.3 Å) generally found for Ni(II) planar complexes. These distances are much shorter (~ 0.3 Å) than those present in octahedral Ni(II) complexes as already observed by Cavalca, Nardelli & Fava (1962) and by Lopez-Castro & Truter (1963). Considering the planar nickel complexes, the Ni-S distances in five-membered coordination rings are significantly shorter than in four-membered rings: this is evident from the values quoted in Table 6, where the difference is 0.06 Å.

Coordination around Ni is not strictly planar, the sulphur atoms being significantly out of the mean plane through them as shown in Table 7. The perfect planarity, required by symmetry conditions in other *N*-alkyl substituted nickel dithiocarbamates [*e.g.* nickel bis(diethylthiocarbamate) and nickel bis(di-*n*-propylthiocarbamate)] is now absent, probably as a consequence of $\text{NH}\cdots\text{S}$ interactions with adjacent molecules. As can be seen from the data in Table 7, the

Table 2. Final atomic fractional coordinates ($\times 10^4$), thermal parameters ($\times 10^4 \text{ \AA}^2$) with e.s.d.'s and ratios (e.s.d.)/(coordinate shift)

	x/a (σ)	y/b (σ)	z/c (σ)	B_{11} (σ)	B_{22} (σ)	B_{33} (σ)	B_{12} (σ)	B_{13} (σ)	B_{23} (σ)	$ r(x) $	$ r(y) $	$ r(z) $
Ni	2180 (5)	3941 (2)	451 (4)	47 (4)	44 (0)	32 (4)	-1 (2)	21 (5)	0 (2)	8	4	9
S(1)	841 (8)	3821 (3)	-1994 (6)	43 (7)	47 (1)	22 (7)	-7 (3)	17 (8)	-3 (3)	13	15	19
S(2)	3652 (8)	3955 (2)	2929 (5)	46 (7)	36 (1)	23 (7)	-7 (2)	18 (8)	-2 (2)	∞	∞	14
S(3)	4848 (7)	5090 (3)	1378 (5)	37 (6)	34 (1)	24 (6)	-2 (2)	17 (7)	-1 (2)	14	6	9
S(4)	-477 (7)	2757 (3)	-495 (6)	38 (6)	41 (1)	26 (7)	-4 (3)	18 (8)	0 (3)	12	6	19
N(1)	-2538 (28)	2434 (10)	-3548 (19)	46 (22)	41 (3)	23 (23)	-12 (8)	10 (27)	-6 (8)	139	49	27
N(2)	6940 (28)	5469 (10)	4430 (18)	50 (25)	47 (4)	25 (24)	-14 (8)	15 (29)	-10 (8)	69	33	178
C(1)	-941 (29)	2950 (10)	-2185 (22)	36 (22)	28 (2)	22 (24)	-1 (9)	8 (27)	0 (9)	98	10	109
C(2)	5337 (32)	4920 (8)	3079 (23)	39 (23)	24 (3)	20 (23)	-1 (9)	11 (27)	-2 (9)	9	83	15

Table 3. Atomic peak heights (e.\AA^{-3}), curvatures (e.\AA^{-5}) and e.s.d.'s

		ρ	$-A_{hh}$	$-A_{kk}$	$-A_{ll}$	A_{kl}	A_{hl}	A_{hk}
Ni	obs.	50.2	403	448	456	-9	264	-3
	calc.	49.8	406	447	456	-9	265	-3
S(1)	obs.	28.9	244	242	289	4	163	-20
	calc.	28.3	245	242	288	3	163	-19
S(2)	obs.	31.1	246	289	303	-1	168	-20
	calc.	30.2	247	289	303	-1	168	-20
S(3)	obs.	32.3	281	292	326	-3	188	-7
	calc.	31.3	283	292	326	-4	189	-6
S(4)	obs.	30.6	265	261	300	-2	174	-11
	calc.	29.6	266	262	301	-2	175	-11
N(1)	obs.	8.2	56	64	70	-4	33	-7
	calc.	8.2	57	64	70	-4	34	-7
N(2)	obs.	9.1	65	63	87	-4	45	-8
	calc.	8.9	67	63	88	-3	47	-8
C(1)	obs.	8.0	58	80	68	-1	35	3
	calc.	8.0	58	80	69	-1	35	3
C(2)	obs.	8.6	61	79	73	-5	41	2
	calc.	8.6	62	80	73	-5	42	2
	e.s.d.	0.3	2	3	3	2	2	1

distortion from planarity of sulphur atoms is tetrahedral in nature, the S(1) and S(2) atoms being at one side and S(3) and S(4) at the other side of the mean plane. Among the contacts involving the sulphur atoms (Fig. 2):

S(1)···S(3 ^{iv})	3·63 Å		
S(2)···N(2 ^{iv})	3·39	S(2)N(2 ^{iv})H(3 ^{iv})	23·4°
S(3)···N(1 ^v)	3·38	S(3)N(1 ^v)H(2 ^v)	17·4
S(4)···N(2 ^{iv})	3·42	S(4)N(2 ^{iv})H(4 ^{iv})	18·7

(for notation see Table 5) those concerning NH groups are consistent with the sum of hydrogen bond radii (Wallwork, 1962).

There are two long contacts roughly in the direction of the d_z orbitals of Ni

Ni···S(4') 3·60 Å

Ni···N(2'') 3·48

so the coordination polyhedron is completed to a distorted and very elongated bipyramid (the angles formed by the directions Ni···S(4') and Ni···N(2'') with the mean plane through S(1)S(2)S(3)S(4) are 80·0 and 70·1° respectively). The difference between these two contacts (0·2 Å) is not very dissimilar from the difference between the van der Waals radii of sulphur (1·7 Å, Nardelli, Braibanti & Fava, 1957; van der Helm, Lessor & Merritt, 1960; Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Giraldo Battistini & Domiano, 1966) and of nitrogen (1·5 Å, Pauling, 1960) and this indicates that the two interactions are probably of the same kind. A relatively

Table 5. Bond distances and angles

The e.s.d.'s quoted in parentheses are in the units of the last place.

	\bar{x} , $1-y$, \bar{z}		
"	$1-x$, $y-\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}-z$		
"	$1-x$, $1-y$, \bar{z}		
iv	$1-x$, $1-y$, $1-z$		
v	$1+x$, $\frac{1}{2}-y$, $\frac{1}{2}+z$		
(a) In the nickel coordination sphere			
Ni-S(1)	2·207 (7) Å	S(1)-Ni-S(4)	78·6 (0·3)°
Ni-S(2)	2·210 (7)	S(1)-Ni-S(3)	100·8 (0·3)
Ni-S(3)	2·218 (15)	S(2)-Ni-S(3)	78·4 (0·2)
Ni-S(4)	2·224 (15)	S(2)-Ni-S(4)	102·2 (0·3)
	Ni···S(4')	3·599 (8) Å	
	Ni···N(2'')	3·485 (11)	
	Ni···H(4'')	2·856 (10)	
(b) In the ligand molecules			
C(1)-S(1)	1·70 (3) Å	C(2)-S(2)	1·70 (3) Å
C(1)-S(4)	1·68 (2)	C(2)-S(3)	1·68 (2)
C(1)-N(1)	1·37 (3)	C(2)-N(2)	1·38 (3)
S(1)-C(1)-N(1)	123·9 (1·9)°	S(2)-C(2)-N(2)	124·5 (1·9)°
S(1)-C(1)-S(4)	111·9 (1·1)	S(2)-C(2)-S(3)	111·6 (1·2)
S(4)-C(1)-N(1)	124·2 (2·1)	S(3)-C(2)-N(2)	123·9 (2·1)
(c) Angles in the coordination rings			
S(1)-Ni-S(4)	78·6 (0·3)°	S(2)-Ni-S(3)	78·4 (0·2)°
C(1)-S(4)-Ni	84·6 (0·9)	C(2)-S(3)-Ni	84·9 (0·9)
S(4)-C(1)-S(1)	111·9 (1·1)	S(2)-C(2)-S(3)	111·6 (1·2)
C(1)-S(1)-Ni	84·8 (0·7)	C(2)-S(2)-Ni	84·9 (0·7)

Table 6. Ni-S distances (Å) in planar Ni(II) complexes

Four-membered rings		
Nickel bis(dithiocarbamate)	2·21-2·22	Present paper
Nickel bis(<i>N,N'</i> -diethyldithiocarbamate)	2·20-2·21	Bonamico, Dessy, Mariani, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965
Nickel bis(<i>N,N'</i> -di-n-propyldithiocarbamate)	2·20-2·21	Peyronel & Pignedoli, 1966
Nickel xanthate	2·23-2·24	Franzini, 1963
	Mean value	2·216
Five-membered rings		
Bis(thiosemicarbazidato)nickel	2·16	Cavalca, Nardelli & Fava, 1962
Bis(thiosemicarbazide)nickel sulphate (α form, <i>trans</i>)	2·16	Grønbaek & Rasmussen, 1962
Bis(thiosemicarbazide)nickel sulphate (β form, <i>cis</i>)	2·15	Grønbaek Hazell, 1966
Bis(thiosemicarbazide)nickel sulphate (β form, <i>trans</i>)	2·16	Grønbaek Hazell, 1966
Nickel bis(methylthiohydroxamate)	2·15	Sato, Nagata, Shiro & Koyama, 1966
Bis(maleonitriledithiolato)nickel	2·16	Eisenberg, Ibers, Clark & Gray, 1964
	Mean value	2·157

Table 7. *Best plane through the coordinated sulphur atoms*

Equation of the plane referred to orthogonal axes*
 $-0.5029x' + 0.8527y' - 0.1413z' = 2.3823$.

	σ_{\perp} (Å)†	Δ (Å)	Δ/σ_{\perp}
S(1)	0.005	-0.030	6.0
S(2)	0.005	-0.025	5.0
S(3)	0.004	0.022	5.5
S(4)	0.005	0.026	5.2
Ni	(0.002)	(0.044)	(22.0)
$\Sigma (\Delta/\sigma_{\perp})^2$			21.7
$\chi_{95\%}^2$			3.8

* The transformation matrix from monoclinic x, y, z , to orthogonal x', y', z' coordinates is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cos \beta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

† $\sigma_{\perp} = \{m_1^2\sigma^2(x') + m_2^2\sigma^2(y') + m_3^2\sigma^2(z')\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

short approach to Ni also applies to the H(4'') which is at 2.85 Å from the metal atom; metal-hydrogen contacts of this type have already been observed also in copper(II) bis(*N,N'*-diethyldithiocarbamate) (Cu...H 2.86 Å, Bonamico, Dessy, Mugnoli, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965) in *trans*-diiodobis(dimethylphenylphosphine)palladium(II) (Pd...H 2.8 Å, Bailey, Jenkins, Mason & Shaw, 1965) and in dichlorotris(triphenylphosphine)ruthenium(II) (Ru...H 2.7 Å, Ibers, 1965).

Bond angles are not significantly different if compared in the two coordination rings and in nickel bis(diethyldithiocarbamate) (Bonamico, Dessy, Mariani, Vaciago & Zambonelli, 1965); they are probably determined not only by the geometry of the CS₂ group but also by the possibility these groups have of approaching each other and Ni in the planar arrangements imposed by the directive effects of bonding. In this connexion it is important to consider that the two S(1)...S(3) = 3.41 and S(2)...S(4) = 3.45 Å distances correspond to the shortest values hitherto observed for S...S contacts: e.g. 3.40 and 3.45 Å in bisthiourea nickel thiocyanate (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Giraldi Battistini & Domiano, 1966), 3.43 Å in K₂Co(NCS)₄·4H₂O (Ždanov & Zvonkova, 1950), 3.47 Å in rhodanine (van der Helm, Lessor & Merritt, 1960); according to these authors the van der Waals radius of sulphur should be 1.72–1.73 Å.

The four S–C distances (mean value 1.69 Å) are significantly shorter than the distance (1.76–1.78 Å)* which can be reasonably assumed for a S–C(sp²) single

* These values have been found for the C–S distance in the following thiourea-metal complexes in which that bond is probably single in character: 1.76 Å in Cd₂(tu)₂(HCOO)₂ (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri & Boldrini, 1965), 1.76 Å in Ni₂(NCS)₂ (Nardelli, Fava Gasparri, Giraldi Battistini & Domiano, 1966), 1.76 Å in Cu₂(tu)₂SO₄·2H₂O (Cavalca, Domiano, Fava Gasparri & Boldrini, 1967), 1.78 Å in Zn₂(tu)₂Cl₂ (Kunchur & Truter, 1958) (tu = thiourea).

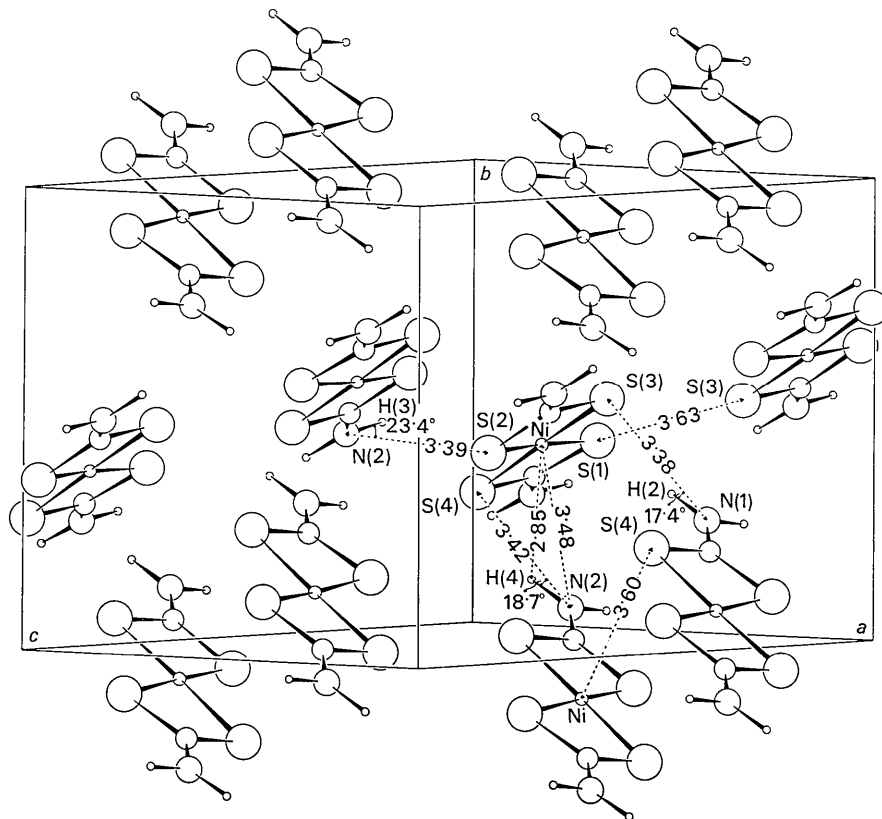
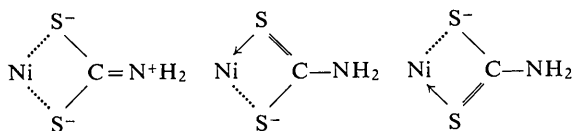


Fig. 2. Clinographic projection of the structure.

bond; they indicate, with the values for the C-N distances, that the canonical structures



postulated by Chatt, Duncanson & Venanzi (1956) on the basis of the infrared spectra, are all important in describing the bond configuration of the ground state of the ligand molecules.

All the calculations were performed on the Olivetti Elea 6001/S computer of the Centro di Calcolo Elettronico della Università di Parma. The authors are indebted to the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche for financial support.

References

- AHMED, F. R. & CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1953). *Acta Cryst.* **6**, 385.
- ALDERMAN, P. R. H., OWSTON, P. G. & ROWE, J. M. (1962). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 668.
- BAILEY, N. A., JENKINS, J. M., MASON, R. & SHAW, B. L. (1965). *Chem. Comm.* p. 237.
- BERGHUIS, J., HAANAPPEL, IJ. M., POTTERS, M., LOOPSTRA, B. O., MACGILLAVRY, C. H. & VEENENDAAL, A. L. (1955). *Acta Cryst.* **8**, 478.
- BONAMICO, M., DESSY, G., MARIANI, C., VACIAGO, A. & ZAMBONELLI, L. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **19**, 619.
- BONAMICO, M., DESSY, G., MUGNOLI, A., VACIAGO, A. & ZAMBONELLI, L. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **19**, 886.
- BONAMICO, M., MAZZONE, G., VACIAGO, A. & ZAMBONELLI, L. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **19**, 898.
- CAVALCA, L., DOMIANO, P., FAVA GASPARRI, G. & BOLDRINI, P. (1967). *Acta Cryst.* **22**, 878.
- CAVALCA, L., NARDELLI, M. & FAVA, G. (1962). *Acta Cryst.* **15**, 1139.
- CHATT, J., DUNCANSON, L. A. & VENANZI, L. M. (1956). *Nature, Lond.* **177**, 1042.
- COLAPIETRO, M., DOMENICANO, A., VACIAGO, A. & ZAMBONELLI, L. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **21**, A139.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1949). *Acta Cryst.* **2**, 65.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1956). *Acta Cryst.* **9**, 747.
- DARLOW, S. F. (1960). *Acta Cryst.* **13**, 683.
- DARLOW, S. F. & COCHRAN, W. (1961). *Acta Cryst.* **14**, 1250.
- DAWSON, B. (1960). *Acta Cryst.* **13**, 403.
- EISENBERG, R., IBERS, J. A., CLARK, R. J. H. & GRAY, H. B. (1964). *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.* **86**, 113.
- FRANZINI, M. (1963). *Z. Kristallogr.* **118**, 393.
- GRØNBAEK, R. & RASMUSSEN, S. E. (1962). *Acta Chem. Scand.* **16**, 2325.
- GRØNBAEK HAZELL, R. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **21**, A142.
- HELM, D. VAN DER, LESSOR, A. E. JR. & MERRITT, L. L. JR. (1960). *Acta Cryst.* **13**, 1050.
- IBERS, J. A. (1965). Abstr. Amer. Cryst. Assoc. Meeting, B10.
- KLUG, H. P. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **21**, 536.
- KUNCHUR, N. R. & TRUTER, M. R. (1958). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 3478.
- LOPEZ-CASTRO, A. & TRUTER, M. R. (1963). *J. Chem. Soc.* p. 1309.
- NARDELLI, M., BRAIBANTI, A. & FAVA, G. (1957). *Gazz. chim. ital.* **87**, 1209.
- NARDELLI, M. & FAVA, G. (1960). *Ric. sci.* **30**, 898.
- NARDELLI, M., FAVA GASPARRI, G. & BOLDRINI, P. (1965). *Acta Cryst.* **18**, 618.
- NARDELLI, M., FAVA GASPARRI, G., GIRALDI BATTISTINI, G. & DOMIANO, P. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **20**, 349.
- NARDELLI, M., MUSATTI, A., DOMIANO, P. & ANDRETTI, G. (1964). *Ric. sci.* **34**, II-A, 711.
- NARDELLI, M., MUSATTI, A., DOMIANO, P. & ANDRETTI, G. (1965). *Ric. sci.* **35**, II-A, 469, 477, 807.
- PAULING, L. (1960). *The Nature of the Chemical Bond*, 3rd ed. Ithaca: Cornell Univ. Press.
- PEYRONEL, G. (1941). *Z. Kristallogr.* **103**, 157.
- PEYRONEL, G. & PIGNEDOLI, A. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **21**, A 156.
- PHILLIPS, D. C. (1956). *Acta Cryst.* **9**, 819.
- ROLLETT, J. S. & SPARKS, R. A. (1960). *Acta Cryst.* **13**, 273.
- SATO, T., NAGATA, K., SHIRO, M. & KOYAMA, H. (1966). *Chem. Comm.* p. 192.
- SHUGAM, E. A. & AGRE, V. M. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **21**, A152.
- THOMAS, L. H. & UMEDA, K. (1957). *J. Chem. Phys.* **26**, 293.
- WALLWORK, S. C. (1962). *Acta Cryst.* **15**, 758.
- ŽDANOV, G. S. & ZVONKOVA, Z. V. (1950). *Zh. Fiz. Khim.* **24**, 1339; from *Structure Reports* **13**, 291.
- ZVONKOVA, Z. V., POVETEVA, Z. P., VOZZHENNIKOV, V. M., GLUSHKOVA, V. P., YAKOVENKO, V. I. & CHVATKINA, A. N. (1966). *Acta Cryst.* **21**, A155.